by the Long Island Land Use Land Fill law, ECL 27.0704 (see Appendix F). That law prohibits the siting of new or expansion of existing solid waste municipal landfills within the deep flow recharge areas. Furthermore, it gradually phases out continued land disposal of municipal solid waste in existing landfills in the deep flow recharge areas and, eventually, anywhere in Nassau and Suffolk counties. The exceptions include land disposal of the ash residue from resource recovery plants and up to 10 percent solid waste bypass.

In view of the prohibitions in the Long Island Land Use Land Fill law, the townships in Nassau and Suffolk counties are under pressure to site and construct resource recovery facilities. The Long Island regional office of DEC has indicated that towns, as a goal, must establish solid waste recycling programs to recycle initially 10 and then 20 percent of solid waste as a condition of state permits for the resource recovery plants.

As in most other states, emission standards applicable to resource recovery plants are in a state of flux. The New York State DEC has recently issued draft operational guidelines for such plants. The draft guidelines, which include combustion efficiency and acid gas controls, propose limited stack testing but no specific emission limits for noncriteria pollutants such as heavy metals (arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel), polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzo-furans, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (BaP, chrysenes), formaldehyde, and polychlorinated biphenyls.

Kansas

The Kansas program for solid and hazardous wastes is unique in two respects. The planning and implementation of solid waste disposal was financed without state aid. New York State was at the other extreme by providing all the funding for counties to study the matter and develop plans. Kansas was the first state to have permitted waste collection and disposal facilities for the entire state in 1976.

The Kansas Solid Waste Management Act, passed in 1970, outlawed open dumps and required a planning committee to prepare a solid waste management plan for each county. The plans were to be completed by 1974. Cities could be included in the county plan or apply for approval of their own plans. By the end of 1976, all counties except two had systems functioning with approved sanitary landfills. One of these two counties hauled waste to an out-of-state site, and the other contracted for disposal in the landfill of a neighbor. Observation wells were installed at landfills in an effort to detect any migration of contaminants into the ground water.

The importance of giving special attention to the disposal of hazardous

